

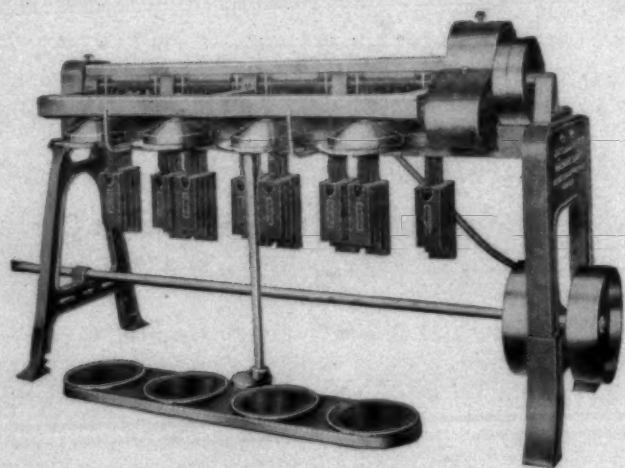
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 4, 1916

NUMBER 10

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste
Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE BEST
NORTHROP LOOM
BOBBINS AND SHUTTLES
ARE MADE BY
NORTHROP
LOOM MANUFACTURERS

Look for our name on your Bobbins
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Draper Company
HOPEDALE MASS.



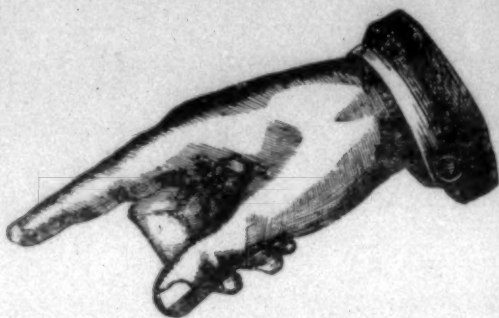
DRAPER COMPANY
NORTHROP LOOM REPAIRS
FIT
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TRADE-MARK

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Southern Agent
J. D. CLOUDMAN 188 South Forsyth St. Atlanta Ga

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Your
Finger



on your opening and carding rooms,
and you have touched the vital spots
in your mill.

We are specialists and our entire
thought, time and resources are ap-
plied to the manufacture and care of
the most perfect machines for these
vital spots.

CAMPBELL TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.
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Southern Agent, J. H. MAYES, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

We carry a full line of general supplies and make a
specialty of equipping new mills

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Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
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AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
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Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
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Pocket Size—Price \$1.00 CLARK PUB. CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
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Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 4, 1916

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Albert Greene Duncan Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

At the time of our meeting two years ago,—April, 1914,—no one would have ventured to predict that a catastrophe was overhanging the world. Humanitarian, economic and financial considerations would then have been advanced, showing that a world war was impossible. The outbreak in the Balkans seemingly settled, the nations of Europe, after a period of strain and tension, had resumed their normal course of life.

A few short months followed, and prosperous and happy Belgium was a scene of desolation and slaughter. France, startled from her thrifty pursuit of industry and commerce, became a prey to terror and almost disaster. Russia's vast population and most stupendous national resources formed no defence from an invader who drove her back from her borders amid ruin and destruction of her fairest provinces. England, supposedly secure in her isolation, seeing her dominance of the seas and her colonial empire threatened, was forced to take a leading part in a contest she could not avert.

Lack of adequate preparation for emergencies, far from keeping these nations out of a struggle into which many of them were loath to enter, made early results most disastrous. As a sequence of this world war, we have seen the blasting of Serbia and Montenegro, the murder of hundreds of thousands of Armenians, and the blotting out of Galicia and East Prussia, with terrific sufferings to civilian populations who had no part or in many cases no knowledge of the struggle.

How foolish, in view of these awful events, is the self-sufficient attitude of America. The early days of the war threatened the breaking down of our financial structure. Curtailment of our trade followed, caused by the withdrawal of foreign vessels who place our insignificant merchant marine could not supply. We suffered a personal loss, as well as in our dignity as a nation, by the murder of our fellow-citizens on the Lusitania. As the grip of the warring nations upon each other has become more tenacious, we are feeling the restrictions of our shipments to neutral nations, and our utter inability to secure many raw materials and products needed by our manufacturers. Yet at this day, nearly two years after the outbreak of the war we are still discussing

academically the question of the possibility of our being involved, the extent of our needed preparedness or even the necessity of any preparation at all.

To anyone who will calmly view the history of the past two years, the plain lesson is evident, that civilization is but a thin veneer over the inherent savagery of mankind; that neutral rights or the rights of civilians have but little weight when national policies are at stake, whether these policies be for aggrandizement or self-preservation. To the citizens of this country, it should be clear that a nation that intends to preserve its national life and national ideals inviolate must make adequate preparation for its own defence against any emergency, no matter how unexpected, or against any attack, no matter how unjust and at variance with every policy it has hitherto professed.

This lesson is particularly pertinent to America at the present time, for both our business and foreign policies inevitably tend to make us enemies rather than friends among the nations of the world. Our foreign commerce is openly seeking to capture neutral markets from those who formerly held them and are prevented from trade owing to exigencies of war. Our necessary policy of neutrality is bound to misunderstand, and to antagonize both parties in the struggle. Further than all, by our prosperity, in that we seem to profit from the misfortunes of other nations, we invite the envy, the cupidity and the hatred of all.

This is not the time to discuss in detail the question of preparedness. In principal it would seem as if all Americans should agree upon the necessity of national defence, but, complicated as this policy is by questions affecting the various parts of our country in a different way, it seems desirable to avoid the details of preparedness and discuss the fundamental ideas which must lie behind any national policy, whether of defence or of any other problem affecting our national life. A strong national spirit, inspired by a love of country and animated by the ideals that have made our country what it is, must develop a broad outlook with which national problems must be faced. Vaporings of patriotism, jingo enthusiasm, point-

ing to our vast national resources and the willingness of millions of Americans to spring to their country's defence, calling attention in loud tones to our ability in the past to respond admirably to every national need, will not suffice. A calm, sober realization of what our country means to us is needed. A decision as to the lengths we are individually prepared to go, in deed as well as in word, is demanded if we would make our country the greatest, the readiest, and the sanest country, amid the warlike extravagancies dominating the rest of the world.

What does America stand for? We believe it unique among the nations of the earth. It was founded on liberty, dedicated to the rights of man, and pledged to the principles of humanity. Read the Preamble of our Constitution, the Farewell Address of Washington, and the Gettysburg Speech of Lincoln,—three great documents that embody our nation ideal. What has America done to justify these expressions, and in what degree has accomplishment squared to the hopes of our founders?

We were the first nation in the world to develop universal education as a training for manhood suffrage. Coincident with the settlement of our vast area came the planting of the school and the college for the training of our citizens. We have, in general, abandoned all question of property qualifications and have based the right of citizenship only upon allegiance to our country and an understanding of the principles of our government.

We have ever held to the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number consistent with the rights of all, and in spite of demagogues' vaporings on special privilege, one who follows the tendencies of legislation of this country must see as its underlying motive the uplifting and improvements of the average man. We have built new communities of self-governing citizens, trusting to them the regulation of their local affairs with the only limitation that their laws and court decisions should conform to the Constitution of our common country. We have done this while opening our doors to the immigration of the world, and have not feared the issue.

We have not selfishly held our territory to ourselves, but trusted to the ideals of the republic to mold the newcomers of every race and nation into real American citizens. In spite of all that has been said in the last few months against the attitude of certain hyphenated Americans, we have but to point to whole communities which, in recent times, as periods run in the life of a nation, have been settled largely by races and peoples entirely alien to our own, but who, by the influence of the common school and the inspiration which a free national life has given, have become as loyal Americans as any who can trace descent from the founders of our country.

By the blood and suffering of the great Civil War, the question of our nation being an invisible union rather than a loose confederacy of states, was settled forever, and our welding together as citizens of a common nation marked the beginning of the era of greatest prosperity to all sections in development of resources and growth of population.

As a united nation, we undertook for humanity's sake alone, the rescuing of Cuba from plunder and spoliation, without any thought of material benefit or territorial aggrandisement, and when, in the course of our struggle with Spain the Philippine Islands were thrown as helpless wards upon our hands, we extended to them, and to the islands of the Pacific, our ideals of education, self-government and liberty, and from us these peoples have experienced the only real peace and security they have ever known.

America is founded upon ideals and has lived because of them. It stands for something more than the material prosperity of its citizens. Its success as a nation is measured by something else than the yield of its factories, its mines, and its acres, or the per capita wealth of its inhabitants. Its national ideal cannot be expressed by columns of figures. America stands for something higher than cotton or iron or international trade. The people of this country achieved liberty before they acquired wealth, they established justice and the rule of law, because they believed these to be the foundation of good government.

(Continued on Page 6).

FIFTH NATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION

(Continued from Last Week).

Day Adjustable Bearing Co.

The Day Adjustable Bearing Co., of Greenwood, S. C., exhibited their well-known adjustable bearings for looms. L. W. Stancell and T. H. Lamar were in charge.

American Laundry Machinery Co.

The American Laundry Machinery Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, exhibited a 36x72 automatic underwear press, a 48-inch overdriven extractor and a 36x54 Acme washer.

Transmission Ball Bearing Co.

The exhibit of the Transmission Ball Bearing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., consisted of a full line of Chapman Ball Bearings for transmission purposes, and also special applications for textile mills, which have been very largely adopted in Canadian installations. They also had in operation a testing stand, graphically illustrating the percentage of saving in operation between the ordinary bearing and the Chapman Ball Bearing. These tests were made from time to time as visitors wished and formed an educational as well as interesting feature of the exhibit.

They also exhibited their Universal Elevating Truck which has some distinctive features, and is new to the New England market.

The exhibition was in charge of their advertising manager, H. O. Edwards, while their secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. M. Murray, the manager of their Philadelphia office, J. S. Kunkle and their western repres-

entative, A. C. Shroth, were in attendance.

Lyon Manufacturing Co.

The Lyon Mfg. Co., of Fitchburg, Mass., showed a bobbin stripper which was adjusted to strip all kinds of bobbins, including filling cone and warp bobbins.

They also exhibited their "Marvel" Power Stick, which takes the place of the lug and power strap on Crompton & Knowles looms.

Also the Bishop Tension device which they say is the newest and best thing on the market for spooling filling wind.

The Permutit Co.

The Permutit exhibit consisted of a Permutit Filter, 24 inches in diameter and 8 feet in height, which represented exactly the type of machine installed in textile mills throughout the United States.

By far the most interesting feature of the exhibit was the demonstration of the "Permutit" Process by means of a small glass filter. They invited many of the most prominent dyers and finishers and bleachers to bring with them a small sample of the water used in their processes, in order that they might show them how completely and effectively a "Permutit" Filter will soften the water, reducing it to absolute zero.

Manager of sales and textile representative, A. R. Calvo, had charge of the exhibit and was assisted by Philadelphia representative, M. F. Corin.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

One of the most striking exhibits was that of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., of Worcester, Mass. Two high speed machines were manufacturing card clothing and the background was a large drawing showing rows of card clothing machines in the Howard Bros. shops. It was a very artistic arrangement and attracted much attention. Herbert Midgley, president and manager; Harry Coley, secretary and treasurer and E. M. Terryberry, southern representatives, were present.

W. O. Talcott.

The exhibit of W. O. Talcott contained mounted charts with samples of all sizes of the Talcott Wilson, Talcott Clinching, Talcott Combination and Talcott Acme Steel belt hooks, together with sample fastenings in various kinds of belting from 1-2 inch single leather up to the heaviest driving belts, including a section of a joint in a 30-inch double leather main drive belt, which is fastened with the Talcott Wilson belt hooks. Also sample fastenings in rubber, stitched canvas and fibre belts made with the Talcott Clinching belt hooks, including 4-ply rubber and 6- and 8-ply rubber and canvas belts.

Thomas Leyland & Company.

Thomas Leyland & Co. of Readville, Mass., exhibited an Expander, Scutcher and Portable Piece End Sewing Machine.

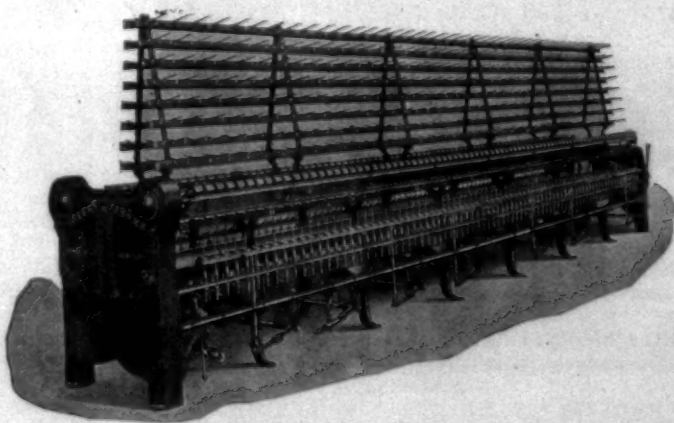
The Mycock Regulating Cloth Ex-

pander is a patented article and is composed of three or five bars on which revolve by the action of the cloth, corrugated clutches, or rolls. The bars are curved, and as the cloth passes through the expander each particle of the cloth across its width is carried from the centre outward, thus stretching the cloth and is adapted for dry cans, starch mangles of all kinds, water mangles and mercerizing machines. The experience of the trade proves that there is nothing extant with the exception of a tenter frame which can obtain as much width as can the above expander.

The Scutcher is the usual prevailing type, but is provided with free running bearings, or in some cases roller bearings. The scrolls are solid brass made by a process of their own, and will not become sharp with wear, neither will the scrolls turn over, or become damaged on the edges should a knot of cloth go through the scutcher, for solidity of construction, freedom from defect, and all wearing power, it is unsurpassed.

The sewing machine as exhibited, is of the portable type special feature of which is a chain similar to a bicycle chain which carries the pins on which the cloth impinges, as it passes through the machine.

They also manufacture the so called whaleback sewing machine for sewing the ends of the cloth before passing through the singer and into the bleach house. It is of



The Saving in Power

alone—it will amount to approximately 15%—will entirely justify the equipment of

Fales & Jenks Ring Twisters with S. K. F. & J. Ball-Bearing Spindles

On that basis your spindles will pay for themselves in from four to six years time.

Of course, less oiling is necessary, and there is also a saving in bands or tapes. Increased production, prolonged spindle life, and, if band driven, a more uniform twist, are also assured by the installation of these spindles.

Write us for further particulars.

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Specialists in Cotton Mill Machinery

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WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., Woonsocket, R. I.

Ring Spinning and Twisting Frames

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Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Thursday, May 4, 1916.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

a different type from those commonly used, having a flatter surface, on which to place the cloth while passing through the machine. This sewing machine also cuts the edge and an attachment is provided for printing the trade mark.

The Roto Company.

The exhibit of the Roto Co. comprised a number of the more standard types and sizes of Roto Air, Steam and Water-Driven tube cleaners for steam boilers, fuel economizers, condensers, evaporators, locomotive arch tubes, etc.

These machines were shown in operation, together with special models exactly showing the action of the motor or rotary engine of the Air or Steam-Driven type.

Among recent Roto improvements are the new high speed, high efficiency roller and ball bearing water-driven motors, the new cross-key type of air-driven motors for curved tubes and a new form of body or casing for the standard Roto Air-Driven motors which results in much lighter weight, greater strength, easier repairs, cooler running and higher efficiency of operation.

The United States Graphite Co.

The exhibit of the United States Graphite Co. at the Boston Power Show, consisted of their usual display of empty and filled packages of our various Graphite Lubricants, Graphite Paint and Mexican Boiler Graphite. They also showed a large lump of graphite ore as it comes from the mines in Mexico and samples of the manufactured dry product. Boiler Graphite and No. 205 Lubricating Graphite. This gave the visitor an opportunity to observe the extremely fine pulverization of the finished product.

The exhibit was in charge of the New England representative. A Weston Walker of Boston assisted by W. A. Coles of the New York office and R. L. Droufht of the Chicago office, and an interesting feature of this exhibit was a man fitted out in a complete Mexican costume, elaborately trimmed.

Normalair Company.

The Normalair Company exhibited at space number 71 several of its automatically controlled humidifiers equipped with individual motors. The special features of the machine demonstrated were the low power consumption, the practicability of a humidifying system without central pumping stations, the very latest type of double disc ball bearing motors, which requires lubricating very seldom, and other features of the machine.

The exhibit was in charge of James Slosson and Victor Barringer of the New York office of the Normalair Company.

The Polar Mfg. Co.

The Polar Mfg. Co., of Boston, exhibited at the textile show a full line of white porcelain instantaneous water purifiers and coolers for supplying pure ice cold water in offices, factories, etc. Also, for filtering water for humidifiers. They had a very attractive filter which interested textile manufacturers and mill owners in general.

Yarnall-Waring Co.

The principal exhibit of the Yarnall-Waring Co. at the Boston Power Show consisted of the Webster-Lea Heater-Meter, which is a combination of a high-grade open feed water heater with the best known methods of measuring hot water for boiler feed service, known as the

"Lea" V-Notch Recording Meter.

They had practically a working exhibit of this important engineering device with water flowing through the trays or the heater and through the V-notch means of measurement in the meter. Glass doors enabled the observer to see the interior workings of the apparatus

The Webster Feed Water Heater has been successfully on the market for the last 25 or 30 years, and that while the "Lea" V-Notch Recording Meter is a newer apparatus, there are many thousands of V-notch meters in use to-day, 96 per cent of which are "Lea" Meters.



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excellence on
Goods Electrical

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For MICHIGAN business refer to General Electric Company of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.

For TEXAS, OKLAHOMA and ARIZONA business refer to Southwest General Electric Company (formerly Hobson Electric Co.), Dallas, El Paso, Houston and Oklahoma City.

For CANADIAN business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Electric Power Speeds Production

Use electric power in your factory as you use the telephone and telegraph in your business. With electric power speed up production as you increase personal efficiency.

This power from G-E motors and controllers meets every requirement of your machines—whether you wish quick or slow starting and braking, constant, variable or varying speed, etc., and this adaptation means more and better product.

The perfect reliability of electric power from G-E motors and controllers keeps the wheels turning twenty-four hours a day, year in and year out, if necessary—production is greatly increased.

Our engineers have solved all kinds of industrial power problems. You are invited to avail yourself of their suggestions when considering means for increasing production.

General Electric Company

General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

President's Address.

(Continued from Page 3).

and not mere expressions of expediency.

As citizens of the first and the greatest republic in the world, we do not realize our unique position. We do not fully appreciate that citizenship carries with it a higher degree of personal responsibility in a republic than in any nation under any other form of government. The success or failure of a republic depends upon the individual citizen for with an ever-changing personnel in government no continuity of policy is possible unless demanded by the electorate.

The chief peril of democracy is its unadaptability for unified thought, and far less for unified action. The public often think they see the truth and act from sincere conviction, but many times without knowledge or understanding of fundamental facts. It is therefore essential that the ideals of our republic be kept alive by every citizen as a rallying-point for national unity and action, for it is only by the inspiration of a national ideal that the divergent forces in a republic can be focused for the common good.

As the panorama of the world's history passes before our eyes, we see that it has not been wealth, nor commerce, nor learning, nor military power, nor any of the other attributes which could be particularly applied to any of the great nations of the earth, past or present, that has kept them strong. Trade routes and material advantages may have helped these nations at their origin, but the reason for their continued predominance and success has been their adherence to a strong and worthy national ideal, and when this has gone, decay and disintegration have followed with rapid strides.

A republic having no trappings of sovereignty must hold high principle alone as the rallying-point for a strong national spirit. We are not an empire or a kingdom, and cannot draw from an hereditary monarchy inspiration that really flows from national spirit. The constitutional monarchy of England, whose citizens are as free as our own, have in the person of their king the embodiment of their national ideal and of their history, which leads the mind of each citizen back even to medieval times, and in giving allegiance to the office of kingship, not to the person alone who fills the throne, their thoughts unconsciously crystallize on all that their nation has stood for during the centuries of its history. The citizens of Russia in revering their Czar, do not regard him as a personality, but as the "Little Father" of his people, and the embodiment not only of their national existence but as the head of their organized religious belief. Germany, not a nation before 1870, welded by the personality of a Bismarck which unified many discordant states of differing race and religion, has become a fatherland to a people who see in the empire the embodiment of the national ideal. France, though a republic, is the successor to an empire and a kingdom, and has drawn into her present form of government much

of the inspiration and unifying force with which she followed the imperial eagles over Europe.

No better example of this national spirit can be given than by an incident at the close of the Franco-Prussian War, when France saw herself with a large part of her territory held by an invader, her Emperor a captive, her capital in the hands of the Commune, and her whole system of government broken. Marshall Bazaine, the commander of the fortress of Metz, surrendered without adequate resistance, and on the restoration of a stable government was court-martialed to answer to the manner in which he had fulfilled his trust. He pleaded that a large part of the army had been routed and captured, that there was no settled form of government to whom he could appeal for instructions, and he therefore felt that any resistance was unnecessary. As he said, "There was nothing left". The answer of the presiding judge will live in history as an example of how a national ideal can triumph over any catastrophe, however severe. Addressing the accused commander, he said, "But was there not France?" His question was never answered.

A republic whose citizens lose the conception of the nation as an entity and the embodiment of the high ideals and principles for which it stands, will soon sink to a point where expediency will replace national honor. Expediency excites no inspiration and is not a principle on which a nation can live. Expediency dictates the theories of peace at any price. Expediency demands commercial instead of spiritual welfare, and may well cause the breaking-up of the very foundations of government itself.

The ideal of a government founded on principle is absolutely at variance to the theory that a state exists solely for the individual, and that the individual has a claim on his state for the protection of his life and property that is not equally balanced by his duty to do his part to keep his nation true to the high principles which were the cause for its foundation, and are the reason for its continued existence. The theory that a government exists merely as an insurer of real estate titles and a protector of material wealth is unutterably opposed to any ideal of nationalism, for such protection could exist with equal security in a vassal state ruled by an alien nation who had no interest but to encourage the tax-paying ability of its inhabitants.

I feel that in the last few years, we have failed lamentably in this country to put a strong national feeling as the fundamental basis of our policy of government. Too often have sectional and local considerations been given weight as opposed to a national conception. There has been too much legislation for selfish ends, and too little national legislation for national needs. Our legislators, who are not alone to blame, as they but represent the sentiment of their constituents, have too often devoted their time and attention to the securing of appropriations for local benefits, to legislation to promote the advantage of one section as opposed to another.

John P. Marston

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Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE
FIRST ALWAYS

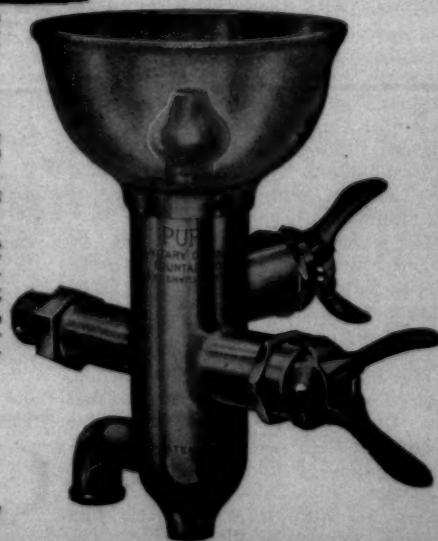
Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. "Bubbler" easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

**Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company**

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.

Actual Size 7" High



rather than to adopting a broad, constructive and national policy which should regard all questions in the light of national concern, and not in the sole interest of any one section of our country or of our population.

While of necessity our citizens, owing to different local environments, naturally must approach almost any national question from a different point of view, and while there must exist in any free form of government political parties with different ideas of how the nation's affairs should be best administered, he is no true American, whether he be a citizen or legislator, who puts personal, sectional or party advantage above national welfare and prosperity.

No better illustration can be given of the failure of our citizens or their legislators to regard our nation's welfare as a whole, than the action of our Congress in the last few months. With wars and rumors of wars all around us, with the realization that, after the present struggle, the world will never be same again, that new alliances will be formed and old ones broken, that the warring nations will of necessity be forced to change their internal economics and their external policies in order to recoup themselves for the enormous expenditures in which they have been involved,—with these facts patent to everyone, there has been no definite, consistent policy to put this country in an adequate state of defence for what may happen at any time, or in a condition of industrial preparedness for the trade war bound to ensue at the close of the struggle. These great questions have been considered purely in the light of local self-interest and party advantage, and not in relation to national welfare.

The war has already shown that, in spite of ample natural resources of our own to supply practically every requirement of our industries, we are dependent on foreign nations for a large number of essential products, notably dyestuffs. Yet, in spite of a clear case being made out by our citizens, irrespective of party, our legislators have let petty politics intervene, rather than regard the needs of their country first and their party afterwards.

With the necessity of large expenditures for preparedness admitted, no definite financial policy of taxation has been advanced, but an eager search has been made for some new form of revenue which will be least antagonistic to the individual voter, with the intent to minimize the opposition of taxpayers by imposing upon the few the largest part of the burden. In any program of such national import, taxation should be borne equally, according to his means, by every citizen, as a part of the responsibility of his citizenship. This clashing of political and personal interest with the interests of the nation as a whole is what is making the administration of our government inefficient and insecure for its citizens.

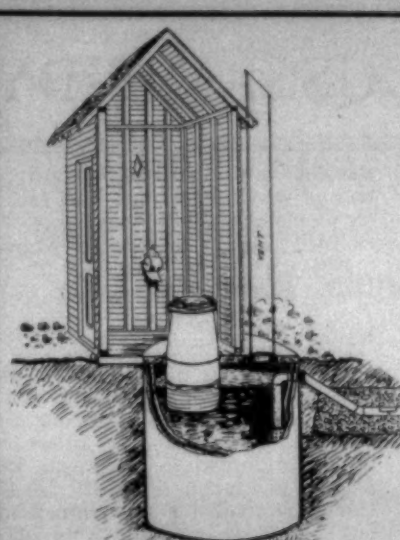
The man who thanked God that a naval gun had not yet been invented which would shoot from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi river was certainly not thinking along na-

tional lines, nor was the leader of the dominant party in Congress regarding all sections of the country with equal solicitude and showing a national spirit in tariff legislation when he said, "We in the South intend to make the New England mills come down and put their mills there or else go out of business." Such sentiments emphasize the fact that citizens of this country often regard sectionalism, individualism and partisanship above nationalism. Such sentiments are at the root of much of the legislation of which business men in the last few years have had reason to complain. We should go back to first principles. We should forget our individual, local and partisan prejudices, and turn out faces towards the ideal of nationalism, which has been our salvation in our government crisis of the past.

We are in the midst of a crisis today, and possibly one of the most far-reaching in its effect upon our national life we have ever faced. In spite of our momentary prosperity, in spite of our isolation from the struggle which is raging over three-quarters of the rest of the globe, we cannot pursue a lofty policy of indifference and aloofness to the great questions of national and international import which press for settlement. We have been forced, in spite of ourselves, into international relations. To protect our own financial structure, we have recently been obliged, for the first time, to engage in international finance, and such chains of commerce, once forged with other nations, cannot easily be broken. We must realize that we can no longer consider our own country as a law unto itself, but with the dawn of peace must engage in the struggle of nations for world trade. We have formed closer bonds with the nations to the south of us, and the Monroe Doctrine has changed from a measure for our own defense into an added responsibility we cannot shirk.

We can never again avoid world policies, if we would, and in entering this broader field of national opportunity we must firmly hold the principles for which America has always stood;—of peace, "with charity towards all and malice towards none;"—of friendliness to all nations;—of insistence upon full protection of American rights;—of determination to defend American independence, American territory, and American ideals;—of the rights of humanity;—of the working out of the problems of democratic government in the Western Hemisphere without outside interference.

This is true Americanism in external relations, a creed to inspire and unite our citizens to the highest endeavor. But we cannot exhibit a national spirit in external relations unless we vitalize in internal affairs the doctrine of "Americans All," not sectionalists, not partisans, when the national needs of business, of defense, or revenue, or of any other problems of country-wide import demand settlement. For the Government means the whole people, with every citizen a sovereign whose allegiance can be given only to that which is higher than any embodiment of kingship:—A National Ideal.



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The Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.	175 Outfits
Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.	118 Outfits
Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.	50 Outfits
Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala.	350 Outfits
Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.	100 Outfits
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	100 Outfits
Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	27 Outfits

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ROCK HILL, S. C., April 16, 1915.

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Philadelphia, Pa.,

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We have had one-fourth of our mill equipped with your **FLAT STEEL HEDDLES** for nearly one year. We get just as many yards of 80x80 **PRINT CLOTH** from the steel heddles as we do from the twine harness, and **MAKE FEWER YARDS OF SECONDS**. I consider it the best harness we can buy. We have just placed the order for the full 560 sets.

Yours truly,
P. B. PARKS, Superintendent.

If you are interested in making cloth of **BETTER QUALITY, BETTER PRODUCTION**, and at **LESS COST** for loom-harness supplies, we have some facts that will interest you. We are specialists in loom harness, including steel drop wires, plain or nickel-plated,

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent
HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Some Questions.

Editor: Please allow me space to ask the following questions: Should fly frame tenders be allowed to take bobbins out of creels that have 3 or 4 layers of roving on bobbin when creeling? What is the best system to keep white cotton off the floor in spinning room? Should speeder hands be allowed to cu. off bobbins?

Alabama.

Answer to "Bill"

Editor:

In answer to "Bill's" question on making print cloth 64x60, 38 1-2 inches wide, weight 5.35, I would submit the following as being correct.

Reed 1310 spread on 44 inches. Harness 1302. Ends in warp 2448 including 4 draws for selvage on each side.

Warp yarn No. 30. Filling No. 40. About 8 per cent. sizing compound.

We are running this successfully on "E" model Draper looms single thread stop-motion.

"Bud"

Answer to "Want to Know?"

Editor:

I noticed in you paper an article signed "Want to Know" and just thought I would answer it; as I think I can answer the question.

I am a young man on my first room; have served same about six months. The mill has been running about twenty years and I have the lowest cost, the lowest percentage of seconds and the best production the mill has ever gotten. My percentage of seconds for the six months I have been running the job averages .0155; my production averages .9549 on Mason looms, but still I am the cheapest overseer that has ever run the job.

This will give you some idea of a young man's encouragement. Each time a second hand is promoted to such a position, he has to take less money and do better with

the job than the other fellow, so this is why young men had rather fix looms at \$2.20 per day.

"Answer to Want to Know."

Answer to Stenciling.

Editor:

In answer to Stenciling, I think your trouble is in the brush you are using. I have run a stamping machine and am stenciling altogether now and am using the same ink. Make your ink a little thicker for stenciling. Don't get too much ink on brush. I am using a brush 5 inches land, 2 inches wide, bristle 1 1-2 inches long. Don't dip brush in the ink. Make a box 2 feet square, leave the top off, and stretch a piece of heavy cloth over the top and tack down. Then put your felt over the cloth. Put a little ink on the felt then rub brush over well.

Cloth Room.

Answer to Alabama.

Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper to answer "Alabama's" question of the 13th, on "What Should Production Be."

I think "Alabama" ought to get 22,000 pounds per week (60 hours) off of 13,000 spindles, on number 26s 2-ply, weaving yarns, warps and skeins, at a total cost of three cents per pound, the cost of each department as follows: Carding 90, spinning 80, and spooling, twisting, reeling and warping 30. Giving each department credit only for the amount finished. Hope this will be of some assistance to "Alabama"; also would be glad to hear from others on this question. H. J. M.

Answer to Carder.

Editor:

If you will allow me space in your valuable paper I will try to answer "Carder" on the question of redrawing card clothing. It has been my experience that redrawn clothing gives better service when drawn with rather heavy pressure, but old clothing that has got a lot of oil in it will not stand heavy pressure and

will sometimes pull apart after it has run a few months. For clothing that is in good shape, clear of oil, and not very old I always use 300 pounds pressure. For old clothing showing oil stains I use 250 to 275 pounds. Clothing that will not stand 250 pounds pressure is almost worthless. However, I have put some on at only 200 pounds and got fair work from it for a while. I would like to hear other people's ideas on this matter.

C. W. B.

Wants Weaving Costs.

Editor:

I would like for some one to give the average weave cost per pound on lenqs, using 20s yarn, 28 picks, 34-inch goods. The average weight of the goods is 6.90.

Weaver.

American Cotton Goods May Regain Place in China.

The war in Europe has curtailed the purchasing power of the Chinese people, but it has also restricted the exports of cotton goods from the principal European sources. Stocks throughout the country are gradually diminishing, and it is likely that there will be an actual shortage in the near future. If full advantage is taken of the present opportunity by American manufacturers, in the opinion of Special Agent Ralph M. Odell, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is probable that American cotton goods will regain the position they once held. He advises these manufacturers to find out just what the market wants and then supply it. His views are based upon an investigation of the market for cotton goods in China, during which he spent six months in that country.

Ten years ago American cotton goods had a large sale in China; in fact, China was the largest foreign market for such goods. Some ground has been lost, however, by reason of competition from Japanese and, very recently, from Chinese mills. The necessity for a thorough understanding of the situation led the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic

Commerce to provide for an investigation on the ground, along the same lines that the Bureau has followed in studying the cotton-goods markets in practically every country in the world.

Mr. Odell's report is presented in a 242-page monograph entitled "Cotton Goods in China," Special Agents' Series No. 107, which may be obtained at 25 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from the district offices of the Bureau.—Consular Reports.

More Use For Coarse Cottons.

It is past all understanding that so valuable a vegetable as the cotton plant, the product of which is so necessary to humanity, is still comparatively wild plant, and but very little cultivated to its best abilities. Cotton is raised because certain sections of the country are adapted to it, because it was raised fifty or seventy-five years ago, and because it is a convenient crop to raise; but when it comes to producing improved cotton, to developing its latent powers, to hybridizing it, if possible, then but little progress has been made in all the years that it has been grown, and the production per acre continues to be small, when in these days of intensive farming and the knowledge which agriculturalists have or can have, its production should be improved in many ways.

The cotton planter seems to be satisfied when he has produced his bale per acre and got as near fifteen cents a pound as possible. Beyond that he sees to have little ambition. It is true some development has been made in extending the field of finer fibres, but as a planted crop cotton is neglected by scientific development.

Not only is cotton needed of the finest fibre, but there is plenty of room for even coarser fibres. The necessity of depending on East Indian jute for various purposes is humiliating, when such a material as cotton fibre is so easily produced. Cotton should not be a vehicle for gambling; it should be recognized as a necessity to commercial and in-

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dustrial American life, as well as to the comfort of the people as a material for clothing. The iniquity of jute wrappers for cotton bales has been condemned enough already to have developed better results, but there is no interest in producing a coarse grade of cotton fibre that would take the place of jute; all that the ambition of the cotton ring seeks is to keep the supply as small as possible so as to make as much money as possible; the thought of the possibilities of increasing and enlarging the field of cotton production never seems to have entered the heads of these purblind traders in necessities; they have no interest in anything progressive; all they think of is a cotton plant the same as it was in ante-bellum days, a Twentieth Century production is not in the grasp of their feeble intellects.

Meanwhile commerce and business is suffering because of its lack of burlap or a satisfactory substitute. The British government has forbidden the export of the material from Calcutta to this country, and the users of the material are feeling the effects of the embargo. All this might be relieved if cotton was improved and developed as human ingenuity undoubtedly might accomplish it, and a grade of fibre produced that would be a complete substitute for jute and burlaps. If the intelligence of Burbank could accomplish the wonderful results with vegetables and fruits, somewhat similar results might be secured in developing the cotton plant if any inducement was offered or efforts encouraged to secure such developments. It is a disgrace and a sad reflection on American science and ingenuity that such developments of the cotton plant have not been secured. If cotton were indigneous to Germany it is highly probable that long before this remarkable things would have been accomplished, but we Americans sit idly by, and seem to think that all cotton is for is to be grown in natural white, spun into yarn, woven into fabrics of dyed colors, in quantity dictated by the grasping planters and cotton gamblers.—Textile American.

Commercial Education for Domestic and Foreign Trade.

We must educate many of our best young men for foreign commercial service. We must be as thorough in our training of these men as European nations have been. The college and the business office must co-operate efficiently. The young men of North America, after adequate preparation, must be willing to make Central and South America their home for many years; they must know the languages of the countries, and they must go with an open mind and a broad spirit. We must be trained ourselves. In the past, there has been a disposition on the part of some of us to consider our ways, our wares, and our judgments superior to those of other nations. This prejudice must disappear, and we must learn to judge ourselves and others calmly and dispassionately, that we may clearly understand our rightful position in world commerce.

Again, we have been a buying nation for so long that it is difficult for us to assume the right attitude of a selling nation. This attitude must be acquired. Our legislators will have to learn that in international trade government co-operation, instead of opposition, is a good national policy. Our banking must be developed as far as possible in accordance with the customs and needs of South America, and with a recognition of the fact that we cannot hope to sell our manufactured wares to South America unless we are willing to furnish that continent a fair share of the capital required to develop it. Our manufacturers must learn to make what is wanted and ordered, not what they consider best or what they believe may be substituted; our shippers must learn to pack and to ship strictly in accordance with instructions, that the smallest detail must be attended to with scrupulous care in fact, our whole nation must be educated to the understanding that satisfactory international commerce means give and take, live and let live.

I believe that in many cases it will require years to restore management and labor in certain industries to an efficient equilibrium for permanent success. Commercial education in the broader sense will be an important factor to that end. Our international commerce in cereals, meats, and other food-stuffs will continue to decrease as our population increases. If our export trade is to require a more permanent and growing character, it will have to secure a firmer foothold in the supplying of machinery and other highly specialized manufacturers suited to the constant demands of civilization. International trade in American sewing machines, American agricultural implements, and American watches on a large scale has been brought about successfully by specialized commercial education of the manufacturing and selling forces, and of a few large producers. International trade on a more general basis must be developed by a broader application of commercial education, supplemented by special institutions for foreign banking and financial promotion. There is a general tendency to do "big things" because "everybody can look after details." The result is that details are neglected and efficient organization is impossible without careful attention to the smallest detail.

Education, organization and co-operation are the three great requirements for the highest efficiency in domestic and foreign commerce, and since the second and the third must be brought about to a large extent by means of the first, commercial education is the greatest of all factors.—F. C. Schwedman in American Industries for March.

A woman can believe only half she hears when she so chooses.

Most of us believe in everlasting punishment for our enemies.

We imagine there are a lot of haloes in heaven that won't be called for.—Ex.

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Look for the
Liners
in the Joints

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Buffalo - - - - 698 Elliott Square	Minneapolis - - 418 S. Third St.
Wilkes-Barre - 2nd Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Knoxville, D. T. Blakey, Empire Bldg.
Birmingham, General Machinery Co.	Charlotte, N. C., J. S. Cothran, Com'l
Cleveland - 1304 Rockefeller Bldg.	Bank Building.
Detroit - - - - 732 Dime Bank Bldg.	Louisville, Frederick Wehle, Starks Bl.
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THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916.

Mill Children Healthy.

While it is often contended that mill work is injurious, and that children whose parents worked in a cotton mill early in life are weaklings, facts have never substantiated the claim. The most recent evidence that children of mill workers do not suffer from hereditary weakness comes from Spartanburg, S. C.

April 7th was observed as Better Babies Day at the Saxon Mills in that city.

Sixty children under five years of age (30 boys and 30 girls) received physical, dental, oral and mental examination through the courtesy of specialists from Spartanburg.

The babies were representative mill children with the exception of five, two of whose fathers are merchants, two farmers and one a livery-stable keeper. The majority of the mothers have been mill operatives. The Standard Table of the American Medical Association was strictly applied in the examinations. The lowest score was 87.5. Only two scored below 90. The average of the entire sixty children was 95.92. Nine out of the sixty children scored above 99. The score of the two prize winners was 99.9. Both parents of each of the prize winners commenced mill work under the age of 16. Both fathers and one mother are now engaged in mill work. Both mothers worked up to the time of marriage.

The Boston Show.

About one hundred and fifty cotton manufacturers from the South attended the National Textile Exhibition which was held in Mechanics Hall in Boston, Mass., from April 24th to April 29th. The interesting feature in connection with the attendance was that the number of superintendents and overseers from the South far exceeded the number of presidents and treasurers. We consider this to be due to the fact that the mill owners in the South are coming to have more and more confidence in their practical men and to be willing to be governed in their purchases of machinery and supplies largely by their recommendations.

An exhibitor at the Greenville Textile Exposition last November stated that he was absolutely astonished at the interest shown by Southern superintendents and overseers in new improvements and ideas and at their sincere desire for knowledge.

The fact that so many superintendents and overseers paid their own expenses to such a great distance as Boston, Mass., in order to learn of new inventions and obtain new ideas

shows their desire for advancement and speaks well for the future of the industry.

The greatest asset of the Southern textile industry is a pure-blooded intelligent race of mill operatives and the second greatest asset is the ambition and thirst for knowledge which is a marked characteristic of the superintendents and overseers.

The National Textile Exhibition is held in Boston every two years and is supposed to show all the new ideas that have been developed. The exhibition this year was no larger than in 1914, but the quality of the exhibits was of a higher order. While the amount of space was not greater than in 1914 the actual number of exhibitors was greater, due to the fact that there had been a tendency to reduce the size of the space occupied.

The attendance was large, but the majority of it was made up of curiosity seekers or "rubber-necks," as the exhibitors called them, who were in no way connected with the textile industry and we do not believe that there were nearly as many mill men present as attended the Greenville Textile Exposition last November.

Several men who exhibited at both shows stated that in proportion to the cost they obtained much the best results at Greenville.

Sales of machinery were, of course, very large at the Boston show, because the mills are now exceedingly prosperous and are financially able to make large purchases.

The machine that created the most interest among the visitors from the South was the Gordon-Hay card attachment. This consists of a double licker-in arrangement, which can be put on any card and is now being built by both Saco-Lowell Shops and Whitin Machine Works. The real advantage of this attachment seems to be that the first lickerin does not have to work against suction drafts caused by the card cylinder and therefore cleaned the cotton better.

The floor sweeping machine exhibited by Wm. Firth attracted much attention and a number of them were purchased by Southern mill men. This machine was originally invented by Geo. S. Harris, superintendent of the Lanett (Ala.) Mills, and has been developed and perfected by experts representing the machinery agency of Wm. Firth. Besides a suction system it has a blowing system on each side for blowing the sweepings from under the spinning frames.

The metallic top roll spinning frame shown in operation, by the Saco-Lowell Shops was of much interest. The front top roll was leather covered with a Hinds tube roll for

the middle top roll and a self weighted steel roll of about 1 1/2 inches diameter for the top back roller. It was a modified form of the English spinning frame.

As an evidence of the interest of the Southern men in better opening and preparation of cotton the Crichton openers shown by Wm. Firth and the Saco-Lowell Shops received much attention.

The Nevling system of size circulation as shown by the General Fire Extinguisher Co., was of special interest to weavers.

These are only a few of the many features of the National Textile Exhibition and we doubt if there was any one who attended from the South that did not feel well repaid for the time and expense.

The next Textile Exposition will be held at Greenville, S. C., in November, 1917, and we predict that it will rival the Boston show of April, 1916.

Textile-Machinery Trade of United Kingdom.

The textile machinery imported into the United Kingdom during February, 1916, amounted in value to about \$100,000, compared with about \$67,000 in the corresponding month of 1915. Exports of this class of machinery during the month were valued at \$1,438,000 compared with \$974,000 in the corresponding month of 1915 and \$3,242,593 in February, 1914.

Figures given in the Textile Mercury, of Manchester, England show an increase in Russia's purchases, a decrease in those of the Netherlands, that France's purchases considerably more than doubled, that there has been a substantial decline in the quantity shipped to the United States and that South America has largely increased its purchases. The machinery exported to China and Japan during the month reached in each case, and especially the latter, a value well in advance of the figures recorded a year ago. There was an increase for the British East Indies and a decline for Australia.

The Textile Mercury mentions important changes in the textile industry in France. It quotes the British consul at Lyons as stating that present conditions have resulted in transferring prosperity to the Lyons district. Many of the silk looms adaptable to the purpose are now engaged on the production of woolen fabrics since the general demand for mousselines and other light silk fabrics has fallen off. It is estimated that not less than 8,000 or 10,000 of these looms are at present turning out light woolen fabrics for the manufacturers of Roubaix and other centers. These cloths are not treated at Lyons, but are sent for dyeing and finishing to large works at Paris.—Consular Reports.

PERSONAL NEWS

N. F. Cannup is now fixing looms at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

S. B. Evans of Clifton, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Cohanett Mill, Fingerville, S. C.

J. A. Wooten has become overseer of weaving at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

John Mays has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.

E. L. Ware of Manchester, Va., is now night engineer at the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. B. Renn, of Schoolfield, Va., is now fixing looms at the Golden Belt Mills, Durham, N. C.

E. G. McSwain has resigned as section hand in spinning room at Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. C. Price has been promoted from section hand to second hand in No. 4 spinning at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

M. L. Moser has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.

J. E. Shelton of Lockmore Mill, York, S. C., has accepted the position of section hand in spinning at Aragon Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

P. L. Wagner, overseer of weaving at Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C., has been transferred from Mill No. 1 to Mill No. 2.

J. W. Baker has been promoted from head loom fixer to overseer weaving in Mill No. 1, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.

W. O. Hughes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C. to become second hand in spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. T. Corn, formerly overseer of weaving at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

G. A. Polatty, formerly superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Tuckaseegee Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

W. C. Humphrey has resigned as master mechanic at the Wilson, N. C., Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

S. B. Rhea has resigned as chief engineer and master mechanic at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.

Stenson Mosely, formerly of the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of engineer and master mechanic at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

M. S. Hull has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

S. O. Stofer has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and accepted a similar position at the Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. W. King has resigned as section hand in carding at Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted the same position at Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

T. J. New has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Erwin Mill No. 4, West Durham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at Winston-Salem, N. C.

H. M. Maples has resigned as second hand in spooling and warping at the Erwin Mill No. 4, West Durham, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Raeford Power and Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.

John S. Lockman has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and slashing at the King Mill, Augusta, Ga., to become overseer of No. 1 spinning at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.



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S. N. Hillhouse has resigned as head card grinder at the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills, and is taking a vacation in North Georgia.

A. W. Wright has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Liberty Mills, Clayton, N. C., to become night second hand in spinning at the Royal Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.

Walter R. Hills has just completed his 13th trip through the south representing the old established firm (1857) Masury-Young Co., Boston, Mass. They have the highest reputation for the specialties they manufacture for cotton mills such as loom Lubrik, Loom Greases, and Oils, Spot removers, disinfectants, sizes, etc.

Reception For S. B. Rhea.

S. B. Rhea, who resigned as chief engineer at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va., was tendered a farewell reception at Greenville at the home of Superintendent T. N. Badger of the Monaghan plant. A handsome gold headed cane, engraved with name and date, was presented Mr. Rhea as a token of esteem by his friends at Monaghan.

Prof. Nelson Injured in Wreck.

Prof. Thomas Nelson, head of the Textile Department of the A. and M. College, at Raleigh, N. C., was painfully but not seriously injured in a wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railway Monday night. He sustained a number of cuts and bruises about the head. The wreck occurred near Roanoke, Va. Prof. Nelson was accompanying the A. and M. baseball team on a trip to Virginia points.

Green River Mfg. Co. Tuxedo, N. C.

H. E. Erwin Superintendent
J. A. Andrews Spinner
W. J. Austin Night Carder

Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

T. W. Harvey Superintendent
R. D. Homesly Carder and Spinner
D. S. Reynolds Night C. & S.

Cherryville Mills,

Cherryville, N. C.

T. W. Harvey Superintendent
W. K. Baldwin Carder and Spinner
W. Sisk Night Carder
B. D. Foushee Night Spinner

Gainesville Cotton Mills,

Gainesville, Ga.

L. A. Trippe Superintendent
Mike Elliott Carder
H. P. Williams Spinner
W. B. Reynolds Weaving & Slashing
J. L. Tucker Cloth Room
O. J. Whitehead Master Mechanic
T. S. Day Outside

Fort Mill Mfg. Co.

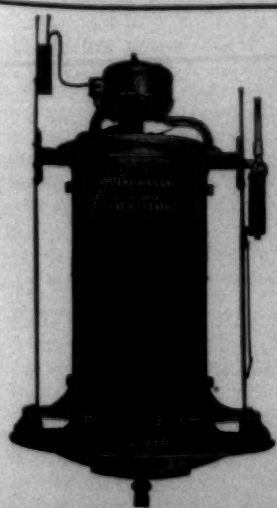
Fort Mill, S. C.

Mill No. 1.

J. E. Williamson Gen'l Manager
C. W. McNealy Superintendent
J. F. Mims Carder and Spinner
C. W. Eason Cloth Room
J. E. Armstrong Dyer
J. R. Maten Master Mechanic

Mill No. 2.

J. E. Williamson Gen'l Manager
C. W. McNealy Superintendent
A. O. Anderson Carder and Spinner
P. L. Wagner Weaver
W. W. Blackwelder Master Mech



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville Knitting Mill has just put on a night force, doubling its capacity.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Aragon Mills are building five operatives cottages and putting in eight 40-inch Draper looms.

Fort Mill, S. C.—Fort Mill Mfg. Co. are running 128 of their looms at night in Mill No. 1. They make high-grade ginghams.

Loudon, Tenn.—A three-story 200 by 60 foot addition, of brick mill construction, costing \$25,000, will be built by the Loudon Hosiery Mills.

Bluff City, Tenn.—The Bluff City Hosiery Mills were destroyed by fire several days ago. The blazes started when the mill was struck by lightning.

High Point, N. C.—A three-story annex costing \$20,00 and an additional four-story building costing \$10,000, both of brick construction, will be erected by the High Point Hosiery Mills.

Concord, N. C.—An amendment to the charter of the Locke Cotton Mills Co., of this place, provides for a decrease in the capital stock, from \$800,000 to \$600,000; and for the issuance of \$150,000 additional preferred stock that shall bear 8 per cent interest.

Danville, Va.—The Dan River Cotton Mills have equipped a number of their looms with the duplex flat steel heddles to be used for weaving some high-grade fabrics. The order for this loom harness equipment was placed with the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia.

Columbus, Ga.—Following the filing of a million dollar mortgage to procure money for additions and take up outstanding bonds, and the subsequent announcement that the Meritas Mills Co. would expend some \$300,000 on another addition to the big Columbus plant, actual construction work on which has been started was the institution of injunction proceedings by Mary E. Cook, who lives nearby. Miss Cook alleges that her property is being damaged by reason of the grading at the mills, which turns water through her lot.

Work was stopped at the instance of the general manager, Mr. Broadbent, before the injunction was granted, pending a settlement of the question. In the meantime, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce have taken up the matter with a view to bringing about a settlement.

Greenville, S. C.—The meeting of the stockholders of the Hampton Mill group of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., held last week for the purpose of ratifying the sale of the Hampton properties, was called and immediately adjourned to a date about two weeks hence without any

business being transacted, according to a local financier. Negotiations for the sale of the Hampton group have not been completed, it is said, and that is why the meeting has been postponed.

At a meeting some time ago the

stockholders authorized the sale of the physical assets of the Hampton group for a price not less than \$3,000,000.

The Hampton group of the Parker Co. consists of Granby, Olympia, Capital City and Richland mills at

Columbia, Beaver Dam at Edgefield, Pine Creek at Camden, Wylie Mill at Chester and the Winnsboro Mill at Winnsboro.

Waco, Tex.—That broad and comprehensive plans are being worked out for bringing to the South knitting mills, thus uniting the fields where cotton is raised with the actual manufacturing proposition, is the statement made to Secretary E. F. Drake of the Chamber of Commerce by T. L. Peeler of the industrial department of the Katy railroad, and Mr. Peeler asks that the people co-operate in the movement just as far as possible so as to get the best results.

Already there has been some discussion of the knitting mill matter here, states Secretary Drake, and he so informed Mr. Peeler in a letter which was written in reply to the one on this subject. Several cities and towns in Texas are considering knitting mills, and Mr. Peeler states that the parties who are trying to launch the knitting mill movement will co-operate in all cases as far as possible, and in some instances will establish such institutions outright.

Houston, Tex.—The Texas State Bureau of Labor statistics has inaugurated a campaign to locate more mills within the border of the state and an effort is to be made to arouse interest both among Texans and foreign capital in the possibilities offered in Texas for such industries.

Letters have been sent to chambers of commerce throughout the state, and all the newspapers have been asked to assist in the campaign for development along these lines. It is pointed out that Texas practically grows as much cotton as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina together, while the bales consumed within the state totaled but a small percentage of the amount grown.

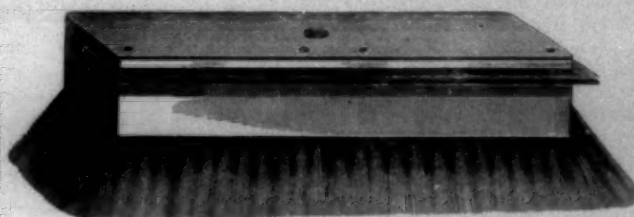
It is further pointed out that only 12 mills are located in Texas, with 113,052 active spindles—far below any of the other cotton raising states. The further fact that Texas has within its borders practically every kind of fuel in coal beds, peat deposits, wood, natural gas and immense oil fields, which are big producers; plenty of labor, which is also cheaper than in many sections of the country; transportation both by rail and water to big cities and ports, are likewise given attention in the appeal of the labor department to stimulate interest in these branches.

Maplecroft Mill Sold.

John M. Geer of Greenville, acting for himself, individually, bought the Maplecroft Cotton Mill of Liberty, S. C., at a court sale held at Pickens. The purchase price was \$100,000. Mr. Geer had during past months bought up practically all the debts of the plant. The sale was first ordered for some weeks ago, but Mr.

FLOOR SCRUB AND DRYER

WRITE FOR PRICES



MADE IN ALL SIZES

MANUFACTURED BY
IMPERIAL BRUSH COMPANY, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
FULL LINE OF COTTON MILL BRUSHES CARRIED IN STOCK

Mr. Mill Man! Stop Making Waste

EQUIP YOUR SLASHERS WITH THE EUREKA SLASHER DEVICE

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN LESS THAN A YEAR

A FEW PROMINENT USERS:

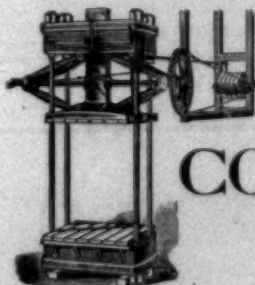
LANCASTER COTTON MILLS.....	Lancaster, S. C.
WARE SHOALS MFG. CO.....	Ware Shoals, S. C.
HENRIETTA MILLS.....	Caroleen, N. C.
PEE DEE MFG. CO.....	Rockingham, N. C.
PELL CITY MFG. CO.....	Pell City, Ala.
PILOT COTTON MILLS CO.....	Raleigh, N. C.
MILLS MANUFACTURING CO.....	Greenville, S. C.
PIEDMONT MFG. CO.....	Piedmont, S. C.
STONEWALL COTTON MILLS.....	Stonewall, Miss.
SHERMAN MFG. CO.....	Sherman, Texas
GIBSON MFG. CO.....	Concord, N. C.
LAUDERDALE COTTON MILLS.....	Meridian, Miss.
GOLDEN BELT MFG. CO.....	Durham, N. C.
PROXIMITY MFG. CO.....	Greensboro, N. C.
ERWIN COTTON MILLS.....	Duke, N. C.

LET US SHOW YOU. WRITE

EUREKA SLASHER DEVICE CO.
DURHAM, N. C.

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

NO. 104 WEST WATER ST.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

Thursday, May 4, 1916.

Geer, at the request of persons interested, consented to a postponement.

The Maplecroft Mill has been in the hands of a receiver since August 1914. This plant makes yarns and print cloths. It has a ring spindleage of 11,776 and a twister spindleage of 2,880.

Mr. Geer has taken charge of the plant and will operate it. He has not yet announced who will be the active force in charge of the plant.

Cotton Futures Bill Adopted.

Washington, D. C.—The house sitting as a committee on the whole, adopted the Lever cotton futures bill as an amendment to the annual agricultural measure, after a spirited debate. The vote was 101 to 2. The Lever bill is identical with the former cotton futures law, which was held unconstitutional, by Federal Judge Hough of New York, on the ground that it was a revenue bill which had improperly originated in the Senate, instead of in the House.

Under the provisions of the measure, a tax of two cents a pound would be levied on all cotton sold for future delivery in any exchange, board of trade, or "similar institutions or places of business."

Will Make Test of 60-Hour Law.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth of Greenville, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association; A. F. McKissick, of Greenwood, chairman of the legislative committee of that organization, and F. Barron Grier, of Greenwood, attorney for the association, were in Columbia Friday conferring with Thomas H. Peebles, attorney general, and Col. E. J. Watson, state commissioner of agriculture relative to the contemplated suit by the manufacturers' association testing the constitutionality of Section 214-A, of the 60-hour law, relative to docking and the section of the "segregation" law disallowing truckers, when negroes, from being in the same room with white operators of textile mills.

The representatives of the manufacturers' association told the state officials that they were desirous of a quick decision in both cases because the docking section involves thousands of dollars and the prohibition of negroes as truckers not only changes the employment of approximately 2,000 laborers, but will also necessitate the textile mills adopting an entirely new system for handling their heavy work. The attorney general was perfectly willing to expedite both cases in order that there may be a speedy determination of the issues involved.

In the next few days the depart-



We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

The Value of a trade mark is the quality of the product behind it.

We are so sure of the quality of our rawhide loom pickers that we wish to be identified with each one of the pickers which we send out, and therefore stamp our trade mark in the hide of the picker so that it may be plainly seen even when the picker is worn out.



GARLAND MFG. CO., Saco, Maine

ment of agriculture, commerce and industries will cause the arrest of mill superintendents violating the docking and segregation laws, and they will be prosecuted in the magistrate's courts, probably by the attorney general or one of his representatives. The final settlement will be given by the supreme court in an interpretation of the law. Pending the settlement of the question of law Commissioner E. J. Watson says that his department proposes to go ahead with the enforcement of both laws.

Cotton and Cotton Goods Trade of Italy.

The imports of raw cotton into Italy shows a large increase for the first nine months of 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, amounting to 218,154 tons, valued at 368,680,767 lire (\$71,155,388), as against 161,259 tons, valued at 272,528,217 lire (\$52,597,946), during the first nine months of 1914. The United States furnished about four-fifths of these imports and enjoyed the largest share of the increase, followed by British India and Ceylon and Egypt. Part of the increase may be explained by increased manufacturing and partly by re-exportations to countries to the north.

The imports of cotton thread and cotton fabrics for the first time nine months of 1915 amounted to 22,000,000 lire (\$4,246,000), a decline from the same period of 1914 of 18,000,000 lire (\$3,474,000). Exports of these commodities, on the other hand, increased from 160,016,307 lire (\$30,883,147), for the first nine months of 1914 to 284,258,808 lire (\$54,861,950) in 1915. This gain is chiefly the result of increase in cotton thread from 22,580,000 lire in 1914 to 81,655,700 lire in 1915, or from \$4,357,950 to \$15,759,550, and cotton fabrics from 77,018,000 lire to 124,052,000 lire, or from \$14,864,474 in 1914 to \$23,942,036 in 1915. Velvet and lace, other articles included in this classification, showed gains as follows: Velvet, from 683,000 lire (\$131,819) in the first nine months of 1914 to 5,633,000 lire (\$1,087,169) in 1915; lace, from 1,493,240 lire (\$288,195) in 1914 to 8,311,720 lire (\$1,604,161) in the like period of 1915.—Consular Reports.

Loray Mills,

Gastonia, N. C.

T. M. McEntire.....Superintendent
R. L. Jordan.....Jordan
Z. V. Gray.....Spinner
J. G. Wolfe.....Weaver
W. F. Riddle.....Cloth Room
W. V. West.....Master Mechanic
D. R. Shields.....Timekeeper
C. L. Celmmer.....Outside Man

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets developed more firmness during the week, and prices on practically all lines ruled strong. There has been a further rise in bleached cottons. Some lines of low count goods are firmer now than they have been in months, this being due to the fact that the mills are so well sold up and the slow way in which deliveries are being made from the bleacheries. Colored goods are very firm and there is a good deal of speculation as to what effect the increased supplies of dyestuffs will have on the colored goods market. Merchants say that they will be glad to inform the trade of any easing up of the dyestuffs values, and that at present there has been nothing but talk and promises of lower dye prices.

Mills are showing much unwillingness to go ahead on contracts that call for very late delivery, though a large volume of new business is being offered mills and agents. They are giving much consideration to the uncertainty of the future, cost of raw material and the labor situation. Commission houses that handle well known colored goods are acting very conservatively where deliveries running through the last months of the year are wanted. Mills realize that they will be forced to pay against current prices higher charges for labor while yarns and other raw materials continue to rise. The export demand for cotton goods continued steady and strong during the week, and good prices were paid. Houses handling bleached and printed goods in large quantities are shipping more goods than they have ever before sent out and orders they have on hand at present are larger than they have handled previous to this time.

Mills are making deliveries of satisfactory quantities on orders that are coming due now. They are making every effort to catch up with their back orders, and until they are abreast of their orders, they will go rather slow in taking new business for very late deliveries. Prices on brown goods, while they are considerably higher than they were this time a year ago, do not yet allow a very large profit to the manufacturer.

Where colored cotton goods are wanted it is even harder to get contracts for forward delivery, in spite of the fact that some of the heavy styles which were selling last year on the basis of 10 1-2 cents, cannot be had for 18 1-2 cents. Eight ounce tickings are bringing, where they can be had, 16 cents a yard. Standard gingham are hard to get at 8 cents a yard.

The high and firm prices being named on gray goods and convertibles are due to the well sold condition of the mills and the recent wage advances at Fall River and New Bedford. Printers and converters are both in a better position to get colors that buyers will accept and are showing more willingness

now to contract for supplies of staple goods than they were a month ago. A large volume of cloth is going out of the country in bleached and printed goods, and the stocks on hand in this country are far under normal.

The demand was less active and trading smaller in the Fall River print cloth market last week. Prices held firm and in some cases advances were named over quotations of the previous week. The trouble over the wage situation has been a factor in making mills slow sellers. The sales for the week were about 135,000 pieces. Buyers were not in evidence as much as during the previous week and their inquiries were usually for small quantities for prompt shipment. Narrow goods, which sold so well the preceding week, were not active. Sateens and twills continued rather quiet, as buyers realize that there are available only very small quantities of these goods.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	4 1-8 —
28-inch, 64x60s	3 15-16 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	6 1-4 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	5 5-8 —
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-4 —
Brown drills, std	8 1-4 —
Sheetings, So., std	8 —
3-yard, 48x48s	7 1-2 —
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-4 6 3-8
4-yard, 48x48s	6 —
4-yard, 44x44s	6 —
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4 —
Denims, 9-ounce	At value —
Denims, 2.20s	At value —
Selkirk, 8-ounce, d'k	14 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2 —
Woodberry, sail d'k	17 1/2% —
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k	20% —
Alexander, oz. duck	11c b'sis —
Buckeye, oz. duck	11c b'sis —
Ticking, 8-ounce	15 —
Standard prints	7 —
Standard gingham	8 —
Dress gingham	9 1-2 10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6 7

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding week.

Bales	
In sight for week	129,000
In sight same 7 days last y'r	182,000
In sight for the month	526,000
In sight same date last y'r	869,000
In sight for season	11,103,000
In sight same date last y'r	14,356,000
Same date last year	10,083,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,050,000
Same date last year	1,040,000
Southern mills takings for season	3,169,000
Same date last year	2,583,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	371,000
Last year	649,000
Foreign exports for week	140,000
Same 7 days last year	171,000

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office.

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was some slackening in the demand for carded knitting and weaving yarns in this market last week. The anxiety which buyers have displayed in getting orders placed was not so marked and many of the manufacturers are inclined to hold off for the present, as they think that they will be able to get lower prices before much longer. No depression is looked for by the manufacturers who buy weaving and knitting yarns, but they express the view that these will be somewhat of a decline from the present abnormal prices.

There were many inquiries for knitting yarns for future delivery during the week, but dealers did not always succeed in getting spinners to accept prices offered by buyers. Dealers think that Southern carded yarns have not reached the top yet and that even higher prices will prevail shortly, while knitters say that the high level has been reached and a reaction is due. Underwear manufacturers took the bulk of the carded yarn sold last week. Hosiery mills seem to be better covered than underwear makers. Some of the sales during the week were: Southern frame spun cones, delivery to start in July, sold on the basis of 23 1-2 cents for 20s. Sales of coarse numbers of Southern cones were made on the basis of 20 1-2 cents for 10s up to 21 1-2 cents. Several dealers said they had not been able to get more than 21 cents for the coarse numbers. Sales of 24s for future delivery were made at 24 to 24 3-4 cents and 26s sold as high as 26 cents and as low as 24 3-4 cents. A sale of 28s cones was made for 26 cents, delivery to start in July. Sales of 30s cones of ordinary quality were made at 26 1-4 to 27 1-4 cents. Sales of a better quality were made at 28 cents.

Weavers took considerable quantities of yarn last week, in lots of from 50,000 to 200,000 pounds. The demand for single ply yarn is still much less than that for the two-plys. The latter on tubes is in strong demand and most numbers are hard to get for quick deliveries. As a whole, spinners are holding firm on their quoted prices, which are about half a cent over the prices quoted in this market.

There is no change in the fine two-ply combed yarn situation. Prices are still very high, and going higher all the time. There is nothing to indicate that prices will go any lower any time soon, as the demand seems to be increasing all the time. Spinners of single combed yarns are expecting the demand to be much better within a short time and they are advancing their prices on all numbers.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	20	—21
10s to 12s	21 1-2	—22
14s	22 1-2	—23
16s	23 1-2	—24
20s	25 1-2	—26

24s	28	—28 1-2
26s	29	1-2
30s	32	—
36s	38	—
40s	41	—42
50s	55	—57
60s	60	—62
3-ply 8s upholstery	20	—21

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19	—19 1-2
10s	20	—
12s	21 1-2	—
14s	22	—
16s	22 1-2	—
20s	23	—23 1-2
22s	23	—
26s	25 1-2	—26
30s	28	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	21 1-2	—22
14s	21	—22
16s	23	—
20s	23 1-2	—24
22s	23 1-2	—24
24s	25	—
26s	26	—
30s	28	—
40s	36	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc.

8s to 10s	21	—22
12s to 14s	23	—23 1-2
2-ply 16s	24	—24 1-2
2-ply 20s	26	—
2-ply 24s	29	—
2-ply 26s	30	—
2-ply 30s	31 1-2	—32
2-ply 40s	40	—41
2-ply 50s	54	—
2-ply 60s	60	—

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	20 1-2	—
10s	21	—
12s	21 1-2	—
14s	22	—
16s	22 3-4	—
18s	23	—
20s	23	—
22s	23 1-2	—
24s	23 1-2	—
26s	24	—
28s	25	—
22s fleece colors	25	—
30s	26 1-2	—
40s	38	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	24	—
11s	24 1-2	—
12s	25	—
14s	25 1-2	—
16s	26	—
18s	26 1-2	—
20s	26	—27
22s	28	—
24s	29	—
26s	30	—
28s	31	—
30s	33	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	34	—35
24s	36	—37
30s	43	—45
40s	50	—52
50s	59	—62
60s	72	—74
70s	79	—82
80s	89	—93

Trade-Mark
"NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES
 Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways
 If not, write to us at once for information



GRAPHITE LUBRICATING COMPANY, - - Bound Brook, N. J.

Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY

Florence, Mass.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DAMS—This is Our Specialty

Our Dams stay where they are built, and hold water.

National Hydraulic Construction Company

HYDRO-ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS

MAIN OFFICE
Essex Building, NEWARK, N. J.

SOUTHERN OFFICE
DURHAM, N. C.

Hotel Lenox

Boston, U. S. A.

It's remarkable, the number of men who find the equipment, service and cuisine at *Hotel Lenox* reflect their ideas of what a hotel should be.

Near Mechanic's Hall and the Back Bay Railway Stations. Convenient to the theatres, shopping and business sections.

Single Room with bath - - - \$2.50 to \$4.00

Double Rooms with bath - - - \$3.50 to \$5.00

L. C. Prior, Managing Director

Personal Items

L. B. Hines has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pelham Mfg. Co., Pelham, Ga.

L. L. Cantrell has resigned his position at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pelham Mfg. Co., Pelham, Ga.

George Cash, son of Superintendent E. R. Cash, of the Limestone and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., while working on an automobile was severely burned about the face when the gasoline tank exploded. He is getting on as well as can be expected.

Man Has Fatal Fall.

J. L. Jeton employed with a shafting company fell from a scaffold upon which he was working on the interior of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., and was instantly killed. He was tightening a bolt nut when the wrench slipped and lost his balance and fell about nine feet to the floor beneath. The body was shipped to his home in Anderson. He was about 65 years of age. A coroner's inquest was held over the body and the verdict was "accidental death by falling from scaffold while in the performance of duty."

Southern Textile Association.

The coming meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held in Asheville, N. C., June 16th and 17th. While this announcement was previously made, there appears to

have been some misunderstanding about the date of the meeting, and Secretary Carter asks that attention be called to the above dates. An unusually interesting program is being prepared.

Barbecue at Brogon Mills.

A genuine barbecue dinner was given by the office force, the overseers, the second hands and the section men of Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., to the operatives. The dinner was served in the beautiful grove above the mill, tables and benches being arranged for the comfort of those present.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Friday afternoon the operatives and numbers of invited friends from the city gathered around the long tables and were amply served with barbecued meats by the young ladies in Miss Frances Riley's class, in domestic science, these girls being attired in neat and attractive uniforms of blue and white.

Fully 1,200 pounds of meat had been barbecued and everyone present was amply served. There was the meat, good old fashioned barbecue hash, lemonade, pickles, and in fact everything that goes to make up an ideal barbecue dinner.

Just after the dinner had been finished, George Hilley, employed as second hand in the spinning room, introduced several speakers who admirably entertained the crowd for about an half hour with interesting and instructive speeches.

Mr. Hilley first introduced A. H. Dagnall. After a few witty and amusing jokes Mr. Dagnall spoke of the friendship that ought to exist between the management and the operatives of a mill or any other institution. He explained that the operative of the least distinction in the mill was a part of the institution and as such ought to take a great deal of interest in its success. He closed his talk by saying that the boss ought to be the best friend the operative had and the operative ought to be the best friend the boss had.

Gen. M. L. Bonham was the next speaker introduced. Mr. Bonham stated that he wanted to tell of a few things which ought to be included in a child's education but which were not contained in the schools' curriculum. One of the first of these is the fact that labor is dignity and dignity is labor. He said that it made no difference what kind of work one decided to follow, the duties pertaining to this position should be done well.

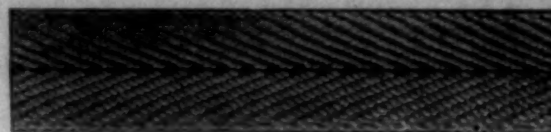
The third and last speaker was K. P. Smith, solicitor. He spoke of the inspiring event, meaning the gathering together of the people for the barbecue and picnic, explaining that it meant better understanding and appreciation on one another since the mingling together enabled all to become better acquainted. He emphasized closer relationship as the solution of many problems that result in misunderstanding.

One of the most enjoyable features of the day was the splendid music dispensed by the Williamston band, one of the best in the state.

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PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture---the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

COTTON MILL For Sale Cheap

Located on Canal, Augusta, Ga., 5,000 spindles, 150 looms, etc., brick buildings and weave shed. 26,000 square feet floor space. Water power \$5.50 per horse per year. Old machinery, but price cheaper than cost buildings. G. H. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.

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What shuttle you put
into the looms has a great
deal to do in determining

the percent-
age of pro-
duction and
quality of
cloth that
comes out



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with
Shambows"



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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 15/16 in. shafting.
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.
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7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.
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3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.
All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Denn Warper Tender Wanted.

Want a good, reliable man to run Denn Warper. None but first-class man, who can get off the work, need apply. Address Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

Operatives Wanted

Wanted. Spinners, doffers, wind-er and spooler hands. Best running work in this section, good healthy place to live, regular work. Apply to overseer spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Frame hands and spinners. Good wages. Excellent mill conditions and fine mountain climate. Best place to live in the United States. Address Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning or both in large mill. Am employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1400.

For Sale.

One 12-inch swing foot screw cutting, Blaisdell Lathe, Universal Chuck, center rest, friction clutch. Nearly new. Write G. H. Logan, Kings Mountain, N. C.

WANTED.

A FEW GOOD FAMILIES OF SPINNERS FOR NIGHT WORK. RUN FIVE NIGHTS AND PAY FOR SIX. ALL FRAMES ON FINE WORK. GOOD SPINNERS CAN RUN FROM 12 TO 14 SIDES. PAY 12 1/2 C. PER SIDE. HOUSE ALL SCREENED. GOOD WATER AND A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE. WOULD PAY TRANSPORTATION FOR ONES WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCE. ALSO WANT A FEW GOOD DRAPER WEAVERS FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT. ADDRESS S. G. DOVER, SUPT. KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Cotton Mill Help.—Families of good moral character. Good wages, houses, schools and churches. Celebrated artesian water. Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the outh. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1413.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning in large mill but would prefer different locality. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1414.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. Have 18 years experience in carding and spinning on 6s to 60s. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1415.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of executive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1416.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 18 years experience as superintendent. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1417.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have fifteen years experience. Am married and sober. Can

give best of references. Address No. 1418.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent and have held present position for past 8 years. Would invest some money where there is a good future. Address No. 1419.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weave mill or overseer of carding in large mill at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am a young man with practical experience. Thoroughly competent to handle a mill. Can give satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 1420.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of weaving or spinning in either weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1428.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept large card room or carding and spinning. Now employed as carder. Information relative to character and ability will be furnished when desired. Address No. 1427.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Can handle 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Can furnish references from not only superintendents but presidents and general managers for whom I have worked. Address 1429.

ing. Have had long experience and good training. Am now employed as second hand in large card room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1433.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Pre-

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fer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 1430.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of card-
WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

WANT position as superintendent of either white or colored goods mill. Am experienced as designer. Am now employed but would prefer mill of better locality. Good references. Address No. 1438.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1439.

WANT position as superintendent weaving mill on either white or colored work. Have had ten years experience as overseer of weaving on printed cloths, sheetings, drills, and gingham. Can furnish best of references and handle mill in first class shape. Address No. 1440.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 1441.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Had rather take a job that is down and pull it up. Am a good manager of help with long experience and am a hustler. Good references. Address No. 1442.

WANT position as superintendent of or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger salary. Have good education and am manager of help. Five years experience as machine erector. Address No. 1443.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a medium size mill. Am a good carder and can get quantity and quality with a minimum cost. Age 30, married, strictly temperate. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1444.

WANT position as superintendent of woolen mill or cotton waste mill. Have had special experience handling waste or woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1445.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Have had twenty years experience in weave room on plain and fancy weaves. Good references. Address No. 1446.

WANT position as second hand or overseer in card room. 14 years experience. Age 28, strictly sober. Will furnish as references all former superintendents for whom I have worked. Address No. 1447.

WANT a place at a cotton mill, as cotton man. Thoroughly experienced. Ten years with dealers and brokers. Familiar with conditions, grade and staple of cotton. Competent to look after entire end of business. Correspondence solicited. Write No. 1448.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill. 38 years old, married, long experience. Good references from mills in which I have run rooms. Can come at once. Address No. 1449.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 30,000 to 40,000 spindles. Either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Will not consider anything under \$3,000 per year. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1450.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, slashing and warping. Age 35. Married. Have been overseer of weaving for past seven years. Can change at once. Address No. 1451.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer of large weave room and am giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1452.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had six years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address 1453.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder or spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address 1454.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 12 years experience as overseer in such mills as Eagle and Phenix, Muscogee and Dan River. Age 35. At present employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1455.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had 4 years experience as overseer of spinning and wish large room. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1456.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1457.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 17 years experience on carded and combed work. Married. Age 32. At present employed as overseer of carding. Good references. Address No. 1458.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am giving satisfaction on present job as night overseer, but wish to change to day job. Address No. 1459.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed as carder and spinner. Age 29. Can furnish best kind of references. Address No. 1460.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of best mills in the South and have been with present mill for 7 years. Can furnish references. Address No. 1461.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 30 years experience as overseer of carding on both coarse and fine numbers. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address 1462.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill. Can come on short notice. Long experience. Had special experience on combing and fine yarns. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1464.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1465.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1466.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am now employed but prefer to change. Have had 14 years experience. Address No. 1467.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 44, married, strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 1468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. Age 44. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work, white and colored. References from all former employers. Address No. 1469.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a young man of good training and experience. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address 1470.

WANT position as master mechanic or roller coverer. Age 50. 30 years experience as machinist and roller coverer. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1471.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. Age 34. 12 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 1472.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of some of the most prosperous mills in the South and had long experience on wide varieties of goods. Fine references. Address No. 1473.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Long experience with good mill, and can furnish best of references. If in need of a sober man who is a good manager of help, can give production. Address 1474.

WANT position as superintendent of a cloth mill or overseer of large weave room. Long experience and good references. Can change on short notice. Address 1475.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1476.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room or second-hand in large room. Age 27, married, sober. Am a hustler for production and have had experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish former superintendents as references. Address No. 1477.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to executive ability and character. Address No 1478.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mill. Can come on short notice. First class reference. Address No. 1479.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1480.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or would take second hand in large room. Have had long experience. No bad habits. Would also consider position as supply clerk, or clerk in mill store. Good experience in both. Address No. 1481.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of weaving or cloth room. Long experience on almost all classes of goods. Can furnish best references as to character and ability. Address No. 1482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long and varied experience and can give satisfaction. Best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1483.

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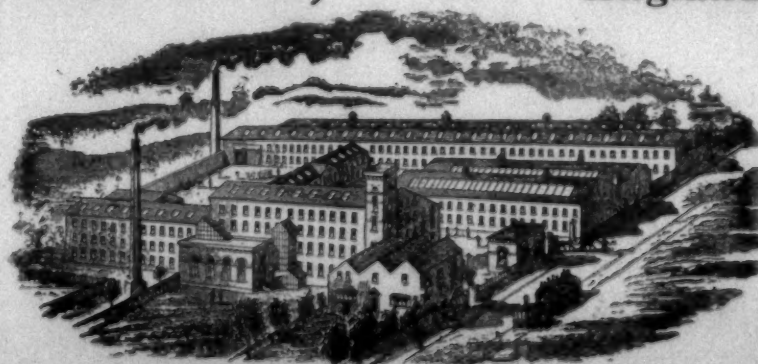
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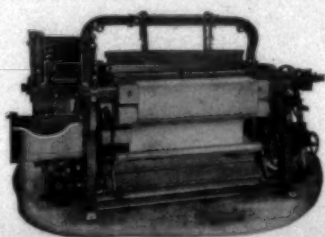
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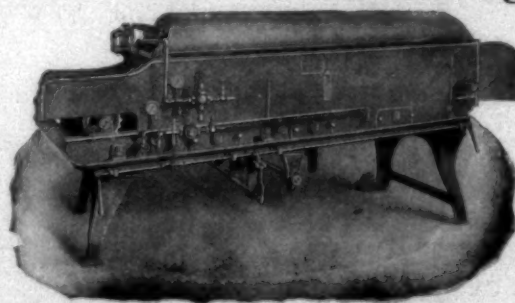
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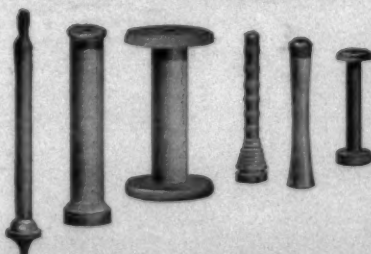
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